WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1901-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Reciprocity Talk Given the President From the West.

MESSAGE READ TO THE CABINET

Gov. Hunt and Mr. Gompers Confer on Iglesias' Case.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

While there have been many suggestions laid before President Roosevelt as to reciprocity and trust legislation, few have contained reference to the political side of these questions. The arguments for and against reciprocity have all been by republicans, who have often assumed that the question was one for the republican party alone to handle, masmuch as it had settled the tariff policy of the government and as its leaders had been the first to advocate reciprocity as a means of extending trade and of in a measure reducing customs taxation. The thought that democrats right become important and successful factors in the whole matter has not occurred with sufficient earnestness to the vast majority of business men and politicians who have talked with the President to cause them to touch upon that phase of the question.

Notification From the West.

Out from the west, however, has come to the President notification that the people want reciprocity and anti-trust legislation, and that they are not in the humor to wait indefinitely to get it. There is no suggestion that the people will be satisfied with the views of statesmen interested one way or another, according to the business interests of their respective localities. The President has been informed that as a mass the people look upon reciprocity as a broader question than the environments or business interests of any section. This be-ing true as pointed out to the President, will the democrats see the drift of public sentiment and take advantage of republican division by advocating reciprocity? Can they not well afford to line up solidly for this species of tariff reduction without stultifying their records and positions on the tariff? Will they permit the republicans to wrangle over this great issue and then step in and east a solid party vote for what the people are said to want, thereby putting their party in the attitude of solidly advocating 'hat issue?

Gov. Cummins of Iewa.

These and many similar questions of more or less importance to the republican party have been laid before the President in the last week. To some republican leaders the ideas put forth are said to appear ridiculous, but republicans themselves have along these lines. Governor-elect Cummins stood to have plainly told the President that the voters of the country wanted action and that he feared that if the republicans did not act with great wisdom the democrats would seize upon just the opportunity that might finally place back in the good graces of the people place them How many others have talked to the President this way is not known, but the ideas are declared to be looming up with greater force than is given to questions that have an appearance of being speculative. The apprehension that the republicans may make a serious mistake goes so far with some western leaders as to cause them to say that the appointment of a tariff commission will be a mistake, because it would probably postpone the eventual settlement of the question until a time near the next presidential election, most likely becoming dangerously acute at that time, disturbing business conditions and bringing about a heated campaign in case grave issues arise between the two last session authorizing the appointment of

On the trust question some of the western people are looking for a democratic attempt make an issue favorable to their party. Governor-elect Cummins sees a spirit of popular opposition to the recent great consolidation of western and northwestern roads. He does not know of any law in his state that can be used against the consolidation, but he believes that the time is coming when there will be most stringent anti-trust laws.

Mr. Tawney's Views of Reciprocity. Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the ways and means committee of the House, had a consultation with President Roosevelt today on the subject of legislation that is likely to come before the committee of which he is a member. Mr. Tawney says that there is much confusion in the popular mind as to what reciprocity means. There are, he says, three kinds of reciprocity-that of Blaine on noncompeting articles; that which includes, in addition to non-competing articles, trade concessions on articles produced by big corporations that are already invading the foreign markets, and the reciprocity that would lower the tariff indiscriminately for the purpose of securing trade concessions. Of these Mr. Tawney favors the second. He is also inclined to favor the imposition of a maximum and minimum rate for trading purposes, with a tariff commission to determine the conditions in a particular in dustry under which the lower rate could

be imposed by executive action. President Again Reads Message.

President Roosevelt today finished reading to the cabinet members who assembled in regular session at the White House his first message to Congress. The President spent nearly two hours on Tuesday in going over the message. The reading of the remainder of the document was completed in a short time today. The message has been printed at the government printing office, that is, it has been put on large proof sheets, with plenty of margins for tions whenever the President sees fit to make a change. It is understood that the message will be in the neighborhood of 28,000 or 30,000 words.

Secretary Root talked to the cabinet for some time on a proposition that will be incorporated in his annual report. This proposition will provide for a board of instruction which will supervise the work of the schools of instructions for officers of the army. The Secretary has decided upon this board to take charge of the higher education of army officers, and when his order goes into effect it will establish a new

branch for the army, The Case of Santiago Iglesias.

Governor Hunt of Porto Rico and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor had a long conference today about the case of Santiago Iglesias, the Porto Rican representative of the federation who was sent from here to the island to organize labor there, and who was arrested on landing on old charges brought against him of falling to appear for trial and of conspiring to raise wages. After the conference Mr. Gompers and Governor Hunt visited the White House and had a brief talk with the President. Mr. Gom-pers has been informed that Iglesias is not a man of standing in the island. If this is true Mr. Gompers is disappointed, but he says that if there are no other charges against Iglesias than conspiring to raise wages and falling to appear to answer that charge the federation will stand by the

can hold a man for trying to raise wages can hold a man for trying to raise wages are not good laws, and that he himself could be arrested for conspiracy to raise wages, inasmuch as he is always at work with that end in view. The charge of failing to appear for trial is no charge at all under our laws, Mr. Gompers said, and should not be considered. It made him think of some of the old blue laws of the New England states. He would stand by Iglesias, he said, so long as there were no other charges than these against the

The Harvard-Yale Game.

President Roosevelt feels the keenest interest in the Harvard-Yale foot ball game to be played tomorrow, and will receive builetins of the game from start to finish. Naturally he is hoping that Aa:vard will win. Yesterday, in response to an invitation from the manager of the game to at-tend, the President telegraphed back his regrets, but wound up his answer by say-ing that he was sure Harvard could win, "and that I count upon their playing with-out a let-up from start to finish." The President, accompanied by Miss Alice Roosevelt, will attend the West Point-Annapolis game at Philadelphia on Novem-

Today's Appointments.

The President today made the following appointments, among them being the naming of Captain William Crozier to succeed General Buffington as chief of ordnance of the War Department:

William Crozier, to be chief of ordnance, with rank of brigadier general; James Miller, to be colonel of infantry; Francis W. Mansfield, to be lieutenant colonel of infantry; James B. Jackson, to be major of in-

To be second lieutenants of infantry: William E. Roberts, George W. England, Edwin J. Bracken, Franklin S. Leisenring, John A. Hulen, Auswell E. Deitsch, Leonard T. Baker, Leonard H. Cook, Thomas S. Moor-

Eli L. Huggins, to be colonel of cavalry; Earl D. Thomas, to be lieutenant colonel of cavalry; Charles C. Winnia, to be second lieutenant of cavalry; Charles M. Maigne, to be second lieutenant of cavalry; Frank E. Lynch, to-be second lieutenant of cavalry; Beecher B. Ray, to be paymaster, with rank of major; Waldermar A. Christensen, to be assistant surgeon of volun-teers, with rank of captain; Herbert Gunn, to be assistant surgeon of volunteers, with rank of captain; Thomas R. Marshall, to be assistant surgeon of volunteers, with rank of captain; William C. Le Compte, to be assistant surgeon of volunteers, with rank of captain; James A. Thomas, to be second lieutenant in the artillery corps; Thomas E. Sulzer, to be provisionally first lieutenant in the Philippine scouts.

William B. Sorsby of Mississippi, to be onsul at Kingston, Jamaica. Charles V. Herdliska of the District of Columbia, to be consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua. Mr. Herdliska was re-cently appointed to the Kingston consulate, but has now been assigned to that at San Juan del Norte.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR BEETS.

German Syndicate Will Endeavor to Restrict It.

The State Department has received from Vice Consul General Murphy at Frankfort, Germany, a translation of a recent article put forth their fears as to the possibilities | in a German newspaper, stating that the supervising committee of the German suof lowa, fresh from the people of his state, gar syndicate has decided to use its influence toward a reduction in the cultivation touched elbows with all classes, is under- of sugar beets next year, owing to the depressed condition of the sugar market, and that an effort will be made to effect an international agreement on that subject. The newspaper states: "So long as the government assists the industry with bounties and in other ways, a normal development of the ousiness of raising beets can hardly be expected. The overproduction, which it is ow desired to combat, has been artificially caused, or at least encouraged."

FORMER GUNNERS COMMISSIONED. Appointed Under the Act Passed at

the Last Session.

Francis Martin and R. H. Soule, formerly gunners in the navy, have been commissioned ensigns, and are under orders to report to their ships. These men were appointed ensigns after a severe examination, under an act of Congress passed at the five warrant officers to commissioned rank each year. They have the distinction of being the first men appointed to the line at the Naval Academy. Their status is exactly the same as that of all other ensigns and each of them may look forward to the prospect of being a rear admiral in the re-

TO LOCATE MILITARY POSTS.

Col. Randolph and Lieut, Col. Reber Added to the Board.

Colonel Wallace F. Randolph, chief of artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber, military secretary, were today detailed as a member and recorder, respectively, of the board of officers recently appointed to meet in this city on the 25th instant. This board was appointed to consider the location and distribution of military posts required for the proper accommodation, instruction and training of the army, not including coast fortifications.

The board will make recommendations in detail as to which of the existing posts should be retained or abandoned, and of those retained which, if any, should be enlarged and to what extent, and the location, size and character of such new posts as may be necessary, having due regard in all its recommendations to the proper distribution of the different arms of the

service based upon strategic, sanitary and economical considerations. The board will also formulate and sub mit a project for the location, examinations and surveys to be made for the permanent grounds provided for by section 35 of the act of February 2, 1901.

In all its work as herein outlined the board will be governed by such instructions as it may receive from time to time from

the Secretary of War. The detail for the board is as follows Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, Major General John R. Brooke, Major General El-well S. Otis, Major General Samuel B. M. Young, Major General Arthur MacArthur Brigadier General John C. Bates, Brigadier General George M. Randall, Brigadier Gen Randolph, chief of artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber, military secretary,

recorder. The board or any of its members is authorized to visit any points necessary to carry out the instructions contained in the department's order, and upon the final comletion of the work of the board the mem bers thereof will join their proper stations

DENIED BY CONSUL HANNA

Did Not Criticise the Conduct of the Mealy Case.

The State Department, taking notice of a recently published interview with United States Consul Hanna of Monterey, in a western newspaper, in which that official is said to have criticised the action of the State Department and Ambassador Clayton in the case of William Mealy, which has figured before the Mexican courts, addressed a polite inquiry to Mr. Hanna on this subject. Mr. Hanna has telegraphed a reply to the department denying in the most sweeping terms the accuracy of the interview and stating that he had never indulged in any criticism of the conduct of the Mealy case. This explanation is regarded as satisfactory.

Captain Wm. Crozier Appointed by the President,

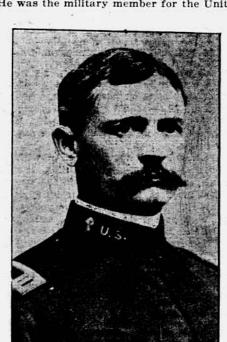
RETIREMENT OF GEN. BUFFINGTON

Selection Largely Due to Secretary Root.

THE PURPOSE IN VIEW

The President today appointed Capt. William Crezier of the ordnance department to be chief of the bureau of ordnance of the army with the rank of brigadier general, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement today of Gen. A. R. Buffington, on account of age.

The appointment of Gen. Crozier was made largely upon the recommendation of Secretary Root, who has become very favorably impressed with Gen. Crozier's ability, and who desires to surround himself with active men of high professional ability in the conduct of the military establishment. Gen. Crozier has demonstrated his ability in nearly every department of ordnance, and has shown a wide knowledge of all affairs pertaining to his profession. e was the military member for the United



States delegation at The Hague peace con-ference, and assisted in bringing about the agreement finally reached for more humane

conduct of war. Gen. Crozier is a native of Ohio, but was appointed to the Military Academy from Kansas in 1872. When he graduated in 1876 he entered the artillery, and was transferred to the ordnance in 1881. He became a captain in 1890, after fourteen years' ser-During the Spanish war he a major and inspector general of volunteers. During his career as ordnance offi-cer he has given strictest attention to guns and gun carriages, and was a joint inventor with Gen. Buffington, who retired today, of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing guncarriage.

His Military Record. The following is an official statement of his military record:

"He joined his regiment October 20, 1876, and served therewith at Fort Robinson, Neb., to November, 1876; in the field with Powder river expedition to December 29, 1876; at Point San Jose, Cal., to February 21, 1877; at Yerba, Buena Island, Cal., to April 3, 1877; at Point San Jose, Cal. (on field service from June 25 to October 2, 1878), to July 21, 1879; assistant professor of mathematics at the United States Mili-tary Academy from August 28, 1879, to August 28, 1884; on duty at Watertown arsenal, Mass., to November 1, 1886; on sick leave of absence to November 1, 1887; on duty in the office of the chief of ordnance at Washington, D. C. (on special ordnance service in Europe from November 24, 1888, to December 4, 1889, and on sick leave from May to November, 1891), to February 14, 1892; member of ordnance board at New York city (commanding Sandy Hook proving ground, N. J., from July 22 to August 23, 1893) and on inspection duty to December 16, 1896; on duty in the office of the chief of ordnance at Washington, D. C., and on inspection duty to April 17, 1899; member of the peace commission at The Hague, Holland, to September 28, 1899, when he rejoined, Washington, D. C., and was on duty in the office of the chief of ordnance until November 16, 1899; en route to and on duty in the division of the Philippines to July 14, 1900; chief ordnance China relief expedition to August 31, 1900, en route to and inspecting December 10, 1900; on duty at Washington. in connection therewith to January 18. 1901; member of the ordnance board with station at New York arsenal, N. Y. to present date."

Some Differences of Opinion.

Some difference of opinion exists among army officers as to whether General Crozier's appointment is permanent or whether it is a detail of four years under the army reorganization law. The opinion of several gentlemen versed in military law is that the appointment is permanent and that the organization law applies only to line officers detailed as chiefs of bureaus. eral Crozier will not retire until 1919, and if the contention is sustained that his appointment is permanent, his term as chief of ordnance will be nearly eighteen years, and will preclude the possibility of any of the officers that rank him securing that

EFFORTS NOT ABANDONED.

The State Department Will Continue Exertions in Miss Stone's Behalf. The reason for Consul General Dickin son's departure from Sofia for Constantinople, as reported in the press dispatches this morning, is not known at the State Department. That he intended to leave Sofia was known, and it is assumed that he has found

that his immediate presence in Bulgaria, where he is hampered in his attempts at communicating with Miss Stone by the Bulgarian officials, is actually harmful to her case. The movement does not mean that the State Department has decided to abate its efforts toward securing Miss Stone's reease, and the fact is that those efforts will be continued in another and more promis-

ing direction.

American Exhibition Discontinued. Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, China, has notified the State Department, under date of October 15, of the discontinuance of the exposition of American manufactures maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers, and known as the "American warehouse in Shanghai."

Government Receipts. Government receipts from internal revenue today were \$777,872; customs, \$792,803; miscellaneous, \$62,627. Expenditures, \$1,-

accused, who is now free, having given bond. Mr. Gompers declares that any laws that CHIEF OF ORDNANCE CHINESE EXCLUSION SCENE OF SHOOTING and ears both followed the witness' testimony to the extent it was vouchsafed to

LABOR INTERESTS WANT THE PRES-ENT LAW RE-ENACTED.

Petitions to Congress Being Circulated-Opposition From Steamship and Railroad Companies Feared.

The labor interests of the country are preparing to move an Congress in force early in the session in behalf of the Chinese exclusion act. This act of Congress, which prohibits the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, will expire May 5, 1902, and in the absence of further legislation it is certain that there will be THE EVIDENCE IN DETAIL a great influx of coolie labor into the

The labor organizations have been aroused to the situation for some time, Petitions and appeals are being circulated to be sent to Congress asking re-enactment of the exclusion law, and the public press is taking a great deal of interest in the subject. It has not quite developed what interests will oppose the legislation. The labor or-ganizations fear that the steamship com-panies, the railroads and the would-be em-ployers of cheap labor will endeavor to de-

feat the legislation. Secret Opposition.

It is claimed that the opposition is the more dangerous from being secret, and the explanation given of the secrecy is that the policy of unlimited Chinese immigration would be so deadly detrimental to American labor that those who would inaugurate it for gain have to work in the dark to avoid sweeping public condemnation.

The situation may be a little complicated by the existing and contemplated diplonatic relations with China, but the general opinion is that everything will be swept aside and the exclusion act passed by a rousing majority in both houses and will eceive signature long before May 5. The labor leaders say, and their view is shared by many prominent men in Con-gress, that no consideration of trade expansion in the orient, no question of mission-ary rights or indemnities can weigh for a moment in the balance with the great question of protection to American labor against the "yellow peril." ...e western portion of the United States has gone through the mill heretofore, and the propa-ganda against Chinese immigration has spread to the east with a good understand-ing of all that is involved.

Fewer Than in 1890.

According to the United States census of 1900 there were 119,050 Chimese persons in the United States, which was 7,000 less than in 1890, although it is well known that thousands of Chinese have been smuggled into the United States since the exclusion act was passed.

This bears out the claim of the labor people, which, indeed, needs no proof, being a well-substantiated fact, that the Chinese laborers, after accumulating a little fortune in this country, go back to China to live and spend their money, and that their presence here is a drain upon the substance of the country as well as a menace to labor.

ALL QUIET, AT PANAMA

AN IMMEDIATE ATTACK IS NOT AP-PREHENDED.

The General Pinzon, It is Believed, Has Gone After Reinforcements-Alban's Force May Return.

Mr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'af faires, has received another cablegram from General Arjona, the acting governor of Panama, stating that an immediate attack on that city by the liberals is not apprehended and that all is now quiet in the vicinity.

It is the opinion of the Colombian officials here that the government gunboat General Pinzon, which left Colon after the occupation of that town by the rebels, has gone to Cartagena for troops to reinforce the government on the isthmus, and they expect her to return very soon with sufficient force to change the aspect of affairs there. Then, too, if, as reported, General Alban with his force of about 1,200 men is to return to Panama, and if he reaches that city before a rebel attack, it is felt in Colombian quarters here that the chances of rebel control of the isthmus will be 'ery

considerably lessened. Mr. Herran was among Secretary Hay's callers yesterday—diplomatic day—seeking information and confirmation of the various reports in regard to the situation on the isthmus. Secretary Hay had already outlined to him the position which the United States will maintain in the revolutionary troubles in Colombia, and it was not necessary to reiterate his assurances that the United States will live up to her treaty stipulations in keeping isthmian transit absolutely unobstructed. No additional news in regard to affairs on

the isthmus was received at either the State or Navy Department today.

Great interest is felt in official circles here is to the cutcome of the Chorrera expedition, for it is realized that the result of the ngagement at that point will be decisive in giving either the conservative or the liberal element control of the isthmus. Sec-retary Long has not sent any additional

nstructions to the commanders of the lowa and the Machias, believing that too full lirections ofttimes hamper instead of facilitate in such a situation as now exists on the isthmus, preferring to trust to the officers' own judgment in suiting their actions to the prime purposes of keeping traffic free and American interests fully protected. In a few days the gunboat Concord will have reached Panama to relieve the Iowa, and the Marietta, on the Atlantic side, will be at Colon to take the place of the Machias. However, if the present situation continues all four of these vessels will be held on the isthmus pending further de-

DESIGNS FOR NEW BATTLE SHIPS. Agreement Reached by Naval Board

The naval board on construction has at last come to an agreement as to the design for the two sea-ming battle ships for which the Navy Department was asked to submit a general description in the last naval appropriation bill. The main point of contention within the board has been with respect to the batteries for these vessels, and for some time it appeared probable that a majority and a minerity report would have to be submitted to Secretary Long. Now, however, it is said that a unanimous report will be submitted in a few days and that the battery agreed upon includes four 12-inch and a formidable battery of 8-inch and 7-inch guns. Superimposed turrets, it is said, will not be a feature of the design.

Inspector F. W. Lang Acquitted. BUFFALO, N. Y., November 22.-The jury in the case of Frederick W. Lang, the Rochester customs inspector, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of duty on tobacco, rendered a verdict today of not guilty.

C., B. and Q. Stockholders Meet. CHICAGO, November 22.-Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stockholders met again today, but took no action. They agreed to

Witnesses Describe in Detail the Finding of Ayres' Body.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE FURNITURE

of Blood Poo's and Stains.

Slowly but steadily the prosecuting of-

ficers for the government, Messrs. Ashley M. Gould and Hugh T. Taggart, proceeded today toward the erection of the structure of evidence upon which they will finally display Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the consideration of the jury in connection with the death of James Seymour Ayres. The material was the testimony of those who had first reached the death chamber after the discovery of the tragedy, when Ayres' body was lying distorted and stiff in its blood, and the pistol with which his life had apparently been taken was also found crimsoned alike with the awful stain. Officer Brady, the first witness, was given rapt attention, and by none more so than Mrs. Bonine and her family group, that has become as much a part of the trial almost as herself. There were additions to it this morning. One was Mr. U. S. Grant Hemry, a brother of Mrs. Bonine, a slender young man, with coal black hair, and complexion almost as dark as an Indian, who arrived from the west last night. He sat behind Mr. and Mrs. Bonine, with Mrs. Meachum, another sister, on his left, and Mrs. Bonine's two sons on his right. It was the first morning session at which the boys have been present.
There was a larger number of the weaker

sex present than any previous day of the trial and the attendance otherwise was substantially augumented over former sessions. Many persons who gave testimony at the coroner's inquest, and who will probably be called to the stand during this trial, were in the audience. There was but

Examination of Witnesses Resumed

When the proceedings were resumed this norning counsel decided that there was no further need of interrogating Daniel Woodhouse, the colored waiter. Woodhouse was under examination when court adjourned yesterday afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of a deceased member of the bar. United States Attorney Gould called as the first witness for today Policeman Walter S. Brady of the sixth precinct, who was the first person to enter Ayres' room after the killing was discovered. He ex-plained that his beat includes North Capitol street between B and C streets, the location of the Kenmore Hotel. The witness recited that about 8:20 o'clock the morning of the 15th of last May he was

summoned to the Kenmore. Outside he found Policeman Wolf of the first precinct, who resides opposite the hotel. Going in-side the hotel, Proprietor Warfield said to side the hotel, Proprietor Warneld said to the witness:
"I think I have some one upstairs who has committed suicide."
Accompanied by Policeman Wolf, Pro-prietor Warfied, the latter's brother and some others, the witness proceeded to room 20, on the fourth floor. He tried the knob

and found the door fastened. Forcing open the door, the witness found it had not window. The feet were near a trunk, which was on the right-hand side of the room, as one entered. The body was nude, with the exception of an undershirt.

The garment was open at the neck, and one sleeve was burned. The hands were bent and bloody. The witness noticed three bullet wounds in the body, one in the arm, one in the left hip and one in the breast. On the feet was dried blood. A pool of blood was near the right side of the face, spot of blood was on the floor beneath the Pursuing his duty as a policeman, the

witness said, he carefully examined the room. On the right as he entered was a bed, next a small chair, then a wash-stand, and after that a trunk, with a radiator near the window. The single bed look-ed as if some one had lain in it, and had thrown the covering back in getting out of bed. There was no unusual disturbance of the bed.

"It looked as though only one person had been in the bed," explained Policeman Brady. "There was only one indention in the pillow. A coat and vest was on the back of the chair which was close to the wall. A bowl

containing a quart or more of water was

AYRES' BED ROOM AFTER THE BODY HAD BEEN REMOVED.

standing room and little of that left by 11 o'clock. Every question that Mr. Gould asked Policeman Brady and every syllable the latter uttered in reply was followed with an absolutely calm demeanor by Mrs. Bonine. When Brady held up the blood-stained undershirt which was removed from Ayers' dead body, and showed where he had found powder marks, the gruesome object had no preceptible effect upon her.

Probable Long Trial. Mrs. Bonine frequently spoke to her

husband while Brady was being directly examined, and whispered occasionally to the one he say lying on the trunk in Ayres' Mr. Fulton, while Mr. Douglass was crossexamining the officer. There was general attention when Mr. Douglas directed Maurice Bonine to stand up and then asked Brady, "Is that the boy who came to you at the depot and asked you to go to the hotel?"
"I can't say that it is, but it was

boy about that size."
Then Maurice reseated himself, unperturbed by the prominence he had been It was evident from the course of Mr

Douglass that every witness would be cross-examined down to the very smallest detail, and consequently there was a feel-ing that original estimates of the length of the trial would have to be quite ma terially increased.

Curiosity of Spectators.

When Mr. Gould suggested recess at the conclusion of his brief examination of Policeman Wolfe, and Justice Anderson adopted it, several of the women in the public seats, two of whom were of particularly prominent physical proportions, climbed upon the benches and craned sedulously forward in order to see Mrs. Bonine. It nearly required the physical assistance of a bailiff to get two of these women to vacate their vantage points and move out

with the crowd. The curiosity of femininity in the case and its central figure is infinitely greater than that of the other gender, and is shown every day by countless emphatic incidents. It was easy to perceive today, for instance, that in the blood-stained undershirt than were the men. After recess there was a still greater prevalence among the spectators of hats and bonnets, feathers and plumes and other indications of female presence than before the noon hour, and coincident ly the atmosphere of curiosity was height-

One thing developed during the day, and his was that Mr. Douglass was evidently preparing to lay great importance upon the condition of the movable articles in Ayres' room when his body was found, and their disarrangement afterward. Particular stress was laid upon the two trunks, one Particular old and the other new, and on the tele scope, and their positions and conditions were inquired about down to the very fines

Just as Officer Williams was beginning his testimony Miss Lawless, who occupied the room north of that in which Ayres met his death, was escorted to a seat by a bailiff, coming through the bar of the court and when her identity became known sh became the object for general rubber-neck ing. This was only a precursor, however of the attention she will attract when she goes on the stand. The young woman took little or no notice of the curiosity she inpired and proceeded to listen intently Williams' story of what he found when he reached Ayres' room and how he found it.

There were probably few eyes in the court room that would not have welcom court from that would not have welcomed temporary sentences of stigmatism to be permitted to look upon two photographs not yet offered as exhibits which Mr. Gould showed Officer Williams while he was on the stand. They were unmounted sheets, but were the result of what the camera told about Ayres' body a few hours after it was found, showing the wounds and all tragic details—a tale that would last when the subject was dust impalpable. This privilege was unattainable however. ilege was unattainable, however, so eyes

on the washstand. Beside the latter was a pitcher west of and between the stand and the chair. East of the stand was a slop jar containing a little dirty water and a cigar stump. Next to the jar and in front of the radiator was a new trunk. Resting on the outer edge of the trunk was a pistol, the muzzle pointing toward the window. In the corner near the trunk was

a single-barrel shot gun. Pistol Identified.

The witness identified a pistol handed him by United States Attorney Gould as room. When on the trunk the barrel and chamber of the weapon were covered with blood, he said. There was little or no blood on the guttapercha handle. The second time he went to the room, the policeman said, he examined the pistol. The chamber contained three cartridges, caliber 32, and three empty shells.

Entering the room by the doorway from the hall and going along the left side of the room the witness described the location of the articles in the room. First there an old trunk, and next a chair with a pair of trousers thrown across it. Immediately beyond the chair was a bureau and in front of it a telescope valise. On the bureau were a pair of cuffs, a collar, a drop



Mrs. Meacham light and a necktie. Beyond the bureau was a little stand or table, and after that a rocking chair. In the corner of the room

Witness Cross-Examined. On cross-examination, conducted by Attorney Douglass, Policeman Brady stated that the house of Truck A of the fire department is located almost directly opposite the Kenmore, and that a fireman is on

watch every night and all night. "How many employes of the District government are stationed at that truck nouse?" asked Attorney Douglass. "About ten or twelve," replied the wit-

United States Attorney Gould at this point objected to this line of questioning. saying it was not proper cross-examina-tion. The attorney for the defense made reply by explaining that he had no further inquiries of the same nature to ask the

ness.

Mrs. Bonine's eldest son, Maurice, arose from his chair at the direction of counsel, and Policeman Brady was asked if the lad was the one who summoned him to the Hotel Kenmore the morning of the 15th of May. The policeman was not able to positively identify the boy, but said he might (Continued on Second Page.)

thousand houses in this city where no other Washington daily newspaper is read; and it is taken regularly by more than fifteen thousand other persons in the city besides. This is more than double the bona fide circulation of any other paper within the city.

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recently made, demonstrates

the fact that The Evening Star

goes every day into fifteen

TRIAL OF COL. MEADE

His Accuser, Maj. Lauchheimer, Appears in Bad Light.

CAPT. MILLER SAYS HE WAS TIPSY

Had Come From the Puritan Club in Boston.

TESTIMONY YESTERDAY

NEW YORK, November 22.-When the officers who compose the court which is trying Colonel Meade, United States Marine Corps, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, resumed their investigations today. Captain Benj. A. Fuller, assistant judge advocate, who was judge advocate at the court of injulry held in the navy yard last July, testified to what had taken place there. He was allowed to refresh his memory from the record of the proceedings regarding the statements made under oath by Colonel Meade in reference to Colonel Denny and Major Lauchheimer. These statements form the basis of the second charge against Colonel Meade, and are spoken of by the prosecution as "being false and malicious."

On cross-examination, the witness stated that once when he was on duty at Boston navy yard Major Lauchhelmer came to his (Fuller's) room and said he had just come from the Puritan Club after closing it up.
"What was his condition? Was he sober or tight?" asked Lawyer Semple.

Under Influence of Liquor. "He was under the influence of ilquor," replied the witness.

The witness then went on to state that he had induced Major Lauchhelmer to go to his own room, but the major returned later, having removed his outer garments, and Captain Fuller had to draw a curtain over the window in order to screen his

During the trial yesterday, Lieutenant Richard S. Hooker testified that Colonel Meade was not intoxicated on the day Major Lauchheimer inspected the marines of the navy yard. He manfully assumed full responsibility for the serious mistake which the major says was made by the colonel during the drill.

"I did not understand the order," sald Lieutenant Hooker, "and conferred with my first sergeant, who said he thought it was fours right into column. I executed the order, which brought my company at right angles with the battalion. Seeing my mistake I brought the men into line by a double-quick time movement, and the colonel ordered the rest of the battalion to

End of One Phase of Case.

This ended the case of the prosecution on the charge that the colonel was unfit for duty on March 18, April 30 and June 18. Lawyer Semple is positive that his client will be exonerated. The defense is still to

introduce evidence. Then the second charge was taken up. There are six specifications, charging Colonel Meade with making mallcious claims of conspiracy; with accusing Colonel Denny of being in collusion with his architect to defraud the government, and also with Major Lauchheimer for the same purpose, and with accusing Major Lauchheimer of intoxication in the Puritan Club, Boston, in 1897. Richard D. Ware, secretary of the club, testified that he did not see the major intoxicated that night, and could not find

on the records that the club had withdrawn the invitation extended to him. The court ruled that the precepts of the July court of inquiry could be admitted, but the defense will insist that no record of testimony given before the prior court shall be

ntroduced before the present body.

COAL AND WATER BARGES. Question of Jurisdiction Settled Re-

garding Their Construction. question of jurisdiction having arisen between the construction and equipment bureaus of the navy as to the responsibility for the construction of the coal and water barges, Secretary Long has decided that the construction bureau is to build these craft in ordinary times, but that the equipment bureau may do so in cases of emer-

gency. There was a friendly controversy over this matter between Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, an ! Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, and the charge was made that the first-named officer had violated the rule laid down by the Secretary in the matter. It is understood, how-ever, that Admiral Bradford acted through a misunderstanding, and with no intention to violate the rules. Secretary Long said today the matter was of no importance and had been amicably settled.

NO DISPOSITION TO INTERFERE.

Surgeon General Sternberg's Attitude on Quarantine Regulations.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army said today that he recognizes that the marine hospital bureau has entire jurisdiction in the matter of quarantine regulations at United States ports, and that he has no disposition to interfere with that service in any respect. This statement was made in view of publications that he was interested in securing changes in the quarantine regulations which would do away with the rigid fumigation of the clothing and effects of passengers coming from infected ports. It was represented that General Sternberg felt that as it had been shown that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes there was no longer any necessity for steaming ; as-sengers' clothing with disinfectants, as the germ was not likely to find lodgment in clothing and such things.

Agriculture in New Hampshire.

The census bureau today issued a bulletin on agriculture in New Hampshire, which shows that the farms on June 1, 1900, numbered 29,324, and had a value of \$70,124,360. of which amount \$34,625,600, or 49.4 per cent, represented the value of buildings, and \$35,498,760, or 50.6 per cent, the value of the land and improvements other than build-ings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$5,163,000, and of live stock \$10,554,646. These values, added to that of farms, made the total value of farm property \$85,842,006.

Personal Mention.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will deliver addresses at Chicago at the live stock exposition December 2 and the following day before the National Live Stock Associ-

ation.

Col. George Washington Dasch, well known in Philadelphia politics, was in the city this afternoon and called on Senator Quay. Colonel Dasch was on his way home from a sojourn of a couple of weeks at Old Point Comfort.

Alexander McDowell, clerk of the House of Representatives, has arrived in Washington for the session with his family from his home in Sharon, Pa. Maj. McDowell will live at the Dewey.